ROYALTY.

There is one true man and bed-rock Republican in the house of commons. and his name is James Kerr Hardie. We do not know what shire or borough he represents, but the orthography of his surname would indicate that he sprung from the Lowland Scotch race of thinkers, who have produced such men as John Stuart Mill, Hugh Miller. Robertson, Carlyle and numerous others, and whose descendants have been foremost in art, science and literature in almost all nations of the world. When Sir William Vernon Harcourt, supported by Mr. Balfour, moved an address of congratulation to the queen upon the birth of an heir to

the Duke of York, he said: "I owe allegiance to no hereditary ruler. The motion proposes to raise the importance of an event of daily oc currence. I am delighted to learn the child is fairly healthy. I shall be pleased to join in the ordinary congratulations, if I meet the child's parents, but when the house of commons, representing the nation, is asked to join in congratulations, then, in the interest of the diguity of the house, I protest.

The motion was made because the child was born in the royal family, and the house has a right to ask what particular blessing the family has conferred upon the nation. We are told the queen has ruled for half a century. I beg to correct this by saying that her majesty has reigned, not ruled. There is the Prince of Wales, What special blessing has he conferred upon the nation that we should rejoice with him! I know nothing in the career of his royal highness which commends itself especially to me."

This is good, solid, nineteenth-cen tury common sense, and should be applauded by every Republican who believes in free institutions and the rule of the masses. It is particularly hopeful coming as it does from the parliament of a conservative people but as representatives of tradesmen and artisans the commoners have little innate sympathy with crowned heads or titled nobility, and the sentiments expressed by Mr. Hardie will be endorsed by very many Englishmen, Irishmen Scotchmen and Welshmen.

But this todyism to royalty or thos in power is not confined to Great Britain or to monarchies. There is no royalty by blood descent in this country; but the royalty of wealth and influence commands adoration here, and lodging place in the breast of every true American. The rule of the royshould cease. They should simply reign, as Hardie expressed it, and the man who toils for his daily bread should be his own monarch, ruling over his actions, his vote and his sentiments.

THE END IN SIGHT.

According to the leader of the Dem ocratic side of the senate, Mr. Harris, of Tennessee, a vote on the tariff billwill be reached by Saturday, and according to Mr. Aldrich, the leader of the Republican side, the senate will be on the "fag end" of the bill by that time. Evidently they both think that the pending stage of the contest will be over before this month closes, savs an exchange. In other words, that the Fourth of July will find the whole matter in the hands of a conference committee from the two branches of Congress. bitration business would not be sub-

There is no longer any schedule of prime importance to be taken up. Siik comes the nearest to being of the first grade. The domestic silk mills of the United States are more extensive than is generally supposed. In 1890 their products for the census year were valued at \$87,298,454, about a quarter of those of the cotton mills. The same year we imported \$38,246,787 worth. Protection has developed this industry to the point where it supplies over twothirds of the silk worn by the American people, and, what is still more note worthy, the price has been reduced by this home compection. No one can examine into the facts in the case and say that the silk tariff is a tax, in any proper sense of taxation. Even the free traders have to admit this.

New Jersey is the chief center of the silk industry. Both of the senators from that state seem to be indifferent to its fate. If they can only get on the right side of the sugar trust market the silk mills may rust out without giving either of them any apparent concern. It is a somewhat serious matter for the country, for no one is so poor as not to wear silk in some form. It is, however, still a luxury, and not to be compared to the great staples which are among the necessa-

After the dutiable lists have all been gone through with the free list will aggeration to say that millions of farmers are directly interested in and affected by the price of wool. Even Mr. Harris' own state of Tennessee has over half a million sheep, every one of which free wool will depreciate in value, and its neighbor on the south,

The millions of sheep of those two benefit of Oregon rivers; but this year, states are kept, for the most part, on when there is a constantly increasing rough and untillable land, much of it deficit in the treasury, public improvenot suited to the grazing of cattle, ments will receive little attention. even. The fact is that, take the The Democratic party has never been country over, and the wool growing is very favorable to internal improveordinary farming. Take, for example, dear experiment to the country that Ohio. It has more sheep than any appropriations for rivers and harbors other state in the union, not excepting | must be placed in the background un-it such high rank as an agricultural 1896.

state. Those farmers have only a few But in the hill counties, where ordinary farming is carried on, if at all, under great difficulties, they abound. The free listing of wool means the robbing of those farmers of their chief source of revenue, with nature standing guard over them to prevent their doing anything else to

No one knows all this better than Senator Brice, a native of Ohio. If he has any hope of a political hereafter he will show a little of the zeal thus far expended in behalf of the sugar trust in trying to save the sheep raisers from impoverishment by legislation.

The last part of the tariff to be considered will be the customs administra. tion act. The McKinley act really consisted of two statutes, the one providing reforms in the enfo.cement of the other, being known as the administration act. The latter was fought with quite as much venom as the former, and denounced as an outrage. The under-valuation cheats at New York were especially indignant. But it would seem that this act is not to be antagonized. At least the latest reports are to that effect. The truth is, the measure has worked so well that the Democrats dare not repeal it.

THE STRIKE.

The strike of the Railway Union gainst Pullman cars on the different railroads has been inaugurated in nearly every state, and the fight has secome very bitter between the representatives of organized labor and those of combined capital. Corporations possessing vast wealth and unbounded influence, have become very oppressive and arbitrary in their actions toward the people, and it became necessary as a means of self-protection that those who were dependent upon their labor as a means of sustenance should form organizations to save themselves from vassalage to the money power of the country. This effort on the part of laber has been very successful, and today the combined societies of wageearners include the members of every trade and are large and increasing in numbers. The present sympathetic strike-as it is termed-is a fair illustration of the growth of these organizations and the power they wield in every department of labor. Some time ago, Mr. Pullman, of the car works near Chicago, published a deereased schedule of wages for his employes. A protest was entered against this, and as a result about 150,000 men are refusing to do any work on a train that have Pullman coaches attached. The area that this strike covers comprehends near the whole territory over

run, and business has been effected in almost every state of the union. Without organization these men would have become the vassals of Mr. Pullman, and their objections would have been unheeded. As it is, the conflict has become so widespread that it may be necessary for congress to pass some laws organizing courts of arbitration to settle differences between employer and employe when the general business of the country is liable to be injured thereby. Corporations have the unquestionable right to fix a scale of wages for those in their employ, and on the other hand laborers commit no erime by refusing to work except they receive what they consider adequate remuneration. In the clashing of these privileges wrongs may be done the public and great hardships result. While it might lean towards paternalism in government, yet if these con-

bitterness of feeling between the em-

tests between labor and capital could

be amicably adjusted by a court of ar-

jected to the disturbances that so fre-

quenty happen, and there would be less

ployer and employe. THE FOURTH. Tomorrow will be celerated through out the country with becoming cere nonies in commemoration of the even of the colonies declaring themselves free and indepenpent of Great Britain and never in the future history of the republic should there be a time when he people feel apathetic in this matter. American liberty was dearly purchased, and the Revolutionary fathers organized a government of which they and their posterity might well feel proud. The constitution drafted was an instrument as nearly perfect as ever was conceived by human minds, and for more than century it has withstood many tests without its excellence being in the least impaired. Civil war, financial depression and labor riots have beat like angry billows against the edifice without weakening the solid foundation upon which it rests, or causing the people to look eisewhere for refuge er protection. It may not be safe to judge the future by the past, and on every recurring 4th of July it is the duty of patriotism and statesmanship to examine carefully the signs of the time to a certain what exigences may have to be met in the future. Tomorrow can be profitably spent in this manner, and the anniversary of our natal day will-then be one of growth as well as of rejoicing over past vic-

Senators Dolph and Mitchell will Mississippi, has nearly as many more. do all they can before congress for the RIGHTS NOT WRONGS.

The strike of the Railway Union is pecoming more serious as time elapses, and the stoppage of trains is doing ncreased injury to producers and the business of the country every day. Combined capital, on the one hand, and organized labor on the other, the former represented by Mr. Pullman and the railroad companies and the latter by the Railway Union-comprising employes on railways from coal shovelers to agents and other ninor officials-are waging a fierce conflict for supremscy. Merchandise

and mails have been stopped in tranat, and the authorities in Washington have been appealed to, and are attempting a settlement of the contest. If the emergency arise United States roops will be employed to enforce the carriage of the mails and the protection of property; but the government being of the people and for the people a careful analysis of the situation should be made before any resort should be had to the military arm of

The strikers are not anarchists, who elieve and advocate death and destruction to all opposing obstacles; but this organization of laborers is composed of intelligent, industrious and very largely of native American citi zens, who, under our laws, have certain rights which they consider inalienable and sacred. Mr. Pullman is also an American citizen, with the same and no more privileges as such than the humblest laborer who works in his shops. He had the unquestioned right to reduce the wages of those in his employ, and the emgloyes committed no wrong in refusing to labor the prices named. Furthermore, the Railway Union, in sympathy with the men in the Pullman shops, violated o law of the land in persuading the sembers of the organization to refuse to operate any railroad that had Pullman ceaches attached. This is a fan statement of the rights involved in this strike which has caused so much in-

The men at the head of the Railvay Union claim there has been no nterference with the mails, only on trains hauling the boycotted coaches, and if this is stopped railroads will be operated by their men as formerly. It may be no difficult task for the well disciplined troops of the regular army to disperse these strikers by killing a few of them whenever a collision happens, and we have no doubt this course is the one preferred by very many. But if there is a peaceable way out of the difficulty it is always to be chosen rather than one that will rifice human lives, and public opinion is of sufficient force in this country to demand that lenient methods be used. If the Railway Union withdraw the boycott, business will soon resume its former channels; if Mr. Pullman would accede to the wishes of his workmen, and the railroads reinstate their employes now engaged in the strike-which would not create the least hardship to any one-the trouble would end; and if U. S. troops, followng monarchical methods, were to kill few hundred of the men-which would likely result in a bloody labor evolution in the country—the present nconvenience and annoyance to trade would cease. The choice of the plan to be pursued should be governed by the least suffering it would create to the people, and by the respect-not fear-it would inculcate for the law Those who constitute the Railway Union are Americans and freemen

not like serfs and criminals. CITIZEN SOLDIERS.

The companies of the California National Guard are severely criticised by many because they did not charge, at Sacram ato when so ordered by have been guilty of a breach of military discipline in refusing to obey orration. But in this country the greatest support to free institutions is an intelligent, independent and libertyloving people, and the greatest menace roops of well-drilled soldiers. The militia at Sacramento were composed of fellow citizens of the strikers, and as intelligent men they did not believe the emergency demanded the slaughter of their neighbors with bayonets. If they had been regular soldiers, isolated from all communities, the order would have been strictly obeyed, and the lives of the people would have been sacrificed to gratify the notion of uniformed officer, who had been well fed and well paid by the government to execute extreme measures in cases of imminent danger to life or property. The men who refused to allow the trains to move with Pullman coaches stached were not outlaws to be butchered with bayonets or shot down with rifles like wild beasts. They were American citizens, peaceable and lawabiding except when soulless, merciless corporations attempt to make vassals of them to the American godship of

EDITORIAL NOTES.

The power of the laboring people constantly increasing, and plutocracy is on the decline. The Railway Union holds its own very well against Pull-man and the combined railroads,

Cleveland Democracy and Hill Democracry are as wide apart as possible, and perhaps the senator from New

Harrison left a bankrupt treasury when he left the White House." As the net cash balance on the 1st of March, 1893, four days before Cleveland took office, was \$125,000,000 Senator Allen must be a trifle mis-

The income tax will remain as a provision of the Wilson tariff bill. Senator Hill made a motion to strike out the section during last Thursday's debate, and this was lost Among those voting against this motion was Mitchell of this state, for what reason is not stated, and it is supposed that possible. It is a child begotten by Democratic parents, and it makes little difference to Republicans how illshaped the creature may appear to the American people.

An effort is being made to create a cousinship between Mr. Gladstone and Queen Victoria, as if this would increase his standing with the people The grand old man is respected the world over because he is a commoner, and has refused titles which have been offered him. He is better and purer as a man and philanthropist by having no strain of royal blood in his veins, and not being allied in any manner to the tyrants, imbeciles and rakes who have disgraced the British throne during the eventful history of that

As every one knows, Switzerland has the "referendum"-an arrangement whereby any proposition may be submitted to a vote of the people. A dustry. week or so ago the proposition was ment to provide all unemployed citizens with work. It was defeated by a vote of 300,000 to 85,000. The Swiss people have hard common sense, says the Toledo Blade, in that they recognize that it is not a function of the government to furnish employment for abor. If the government provided all with work, who would pay the taxes wherewith to meet the expendi-

The senate has passed the Wilson bill, and the Democratic child may be considered as having been ushered into existence. What was apprehended when the people voted for the "change" in 1892 has happened, and the country must stand the test of for southern industries and free trade for northern ones. The measure is a most ill-conceived one, and as it was passed by a strict party vote Democracy is alone responsible for its short-comings. Its effect on ousiness has been anticipated for the past two years, and it may be expected the country is prepared for the worst from the enforcement of its provisions

An exchange of Populistic predilections thinks that the poverty of the people will cease when free-trade and the single tax system are adopted. The former has had its effect upon the industries of the nation for the past two years, and the solution of the economic policy the proper remedy for plied, and are very anxious for a res toration of the administration of affair to the old regime. If a trial of the single tax theory would result equally as disastrous the country is not in condition to stand further strain. It is better to follow old methods that have proved successful than to inaugurate new and untried ones when the public weal demands relief.

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

WASHINGTON, July 3-In the midst o mended to take effect August 1, 1894, assed the senate by a vote of 84 to 89, a urlet party vote, except Mr. Hill, who measure. The populists divided their and they should be treated as such and strength, two, Messre. Kyle and Allen Messra, Peffer and Stewart, against it. At the very opening of the last day of the great struggle, Mr. Harris, the veteran parliamentarian, in charge of the bill, announced that it would pass today, the third of July, or there would be no fourth of July for the senate of the United States. Until evening, there were no sensational incidents. A hard but hopeless fight was made by the Republicans, under the leadership of Mr. Sherman, to place wool on the dutiable the saleries of United States judges and the president of the United States from the income tax, was reversed in the seneven so much as a division. It was designed, as Mr. Voorhees said, to insure "integrity in the execution of the law," it being admitted that any tariff system afforded abundant opportunity for the formation of trusts and combines.

SPOKANE, Wash., July 3-John Knee-Gem mine, was shot and instantly killed by a gang of masked men at 4 o'clock his afternoon, Subsequently Superinendent B. K. Neil and Foreman Wm. Crummer, Frank Higgins and Mr. West, were marched up to the camp by twelve or fifteen men, armed with rifles. They were closely followed by 50 men and boys from the Gem. The men were taken through Burke. It is thought they by way of Thompson Falls, Deputy Sheriffs Kennedy and Hammell and J. M. Porter are following them on horseback. Word was sent to Murray and 40 men them ou the Thompson Fall trail.

These were fired in quick succession by sight of the town. There being no coroner here now, Justice of the Peace A. E. Angel has gone up to hold an in-

CHICAGO, July 2-Debs said this af-

n these terms only: between Pullman and his employes on a

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

Strikers Are Arming.

SACRAMENTO, July 3-As the result of the conflict which occurred today United States Marshall Baldwin has sent a dispatch to the attorney-general at Washngton, stating that the force at his the mails, and notifying him that a requisition has been made upon Governor Markham to call out the militia. Tonight the scrikers are in an ugly mood. Flushed with the victory won today, they he desired this Democratic offspring of openly declare that under no circumthe present congress to be as odious as stances will a train to which is attached a Pullman sleeper leave this c . Secret meetings are being held contiguous to the railroad shops, and serious trouble is feared. A large number of the strikers are armed, and are prepared to resent

SAN FRANCISCO, July 3-Fruit shipnents to this city yesterday exceeded the usual limit. Stockten, Napa, Petalums and points on the Sacramento river are sending large quantities, much of which had been packed for the Eastern market. Commision men expected an unprecedented overflow this week, and although prices are now at bedrock should the tie-up continue, a further fall will come. The Continental Fruit Company states there are now about 150 cars f truit tied up between here and Ogden, which is worth about \$75,000, and will probably be a total loss. Every day the strike continues means a loss to the prowers of \$5000, and if it continues will be almost a complete rain to the in-

Ment Scarce in New York. NEW YORK, July 3-This city breatened with the worst fresh-mest famine it has experienced in 20 years, on account of the railroad strike. Nothing in the way of livestock or dressed meat has started from Chicago to this city since Friday. Prices on all meats went up with a bound this morning. The consumers will have to pay from 25 to 50 cents per pound for mest, The deliciou fruits which are brought overland from California have suffered most through the railroad strike. Some fruit is si coming, but there will be little received after tomorrow until after the strake is

Two Men Drowned. ASTORIA, July 4- News of the drowning of two fishermen near the mouth of the Deep river reached this city today. The men, whose names were Olit Larson and Nels Magnesson, were sailing in company with Nels Olson and capsized the boat while attempting to recover a hat, that had blown overboard. Olson saved him-self by clinging to the bottom of the boat but his companions quickly disappeared from view. The bodies were recovered

NEW YORK, July 3-George M. Pull nan, the head of Pullman Palace Car Company, was seen in this city this afternoon. Mr. Puliman declined absolutely to discuss the strike situation in any manner. When asked if he had any

At Salt Lake. SALT LAKE, July 8 .- The order of udge Merritt, issued yesterday, was ig- was doing well. The bodies have noted by the strikers, and their places filled as rapidly as possible. The U. P. train for the East went out on time this morning, carrying Pullmans and a posse of deputy marshals. The Rio Grand Western is moving trains with non-union men, excepting the conductors and en-gineers.

Passengers Undergoing Bardships. BLOOMINGTON, Ill., July 3 .- There are five passenger trains on the Chicago & Alton lying on a side track at the Union denot. Every trainman on the Alton 15 out except the engineers. They may decide to go out at the round house meet-ing today. There are 600 passengers here, and many cases of great hardship.

Lutest From Sacramento. SACRAMENTO, July 3-There has bee o excitement since the attack on United At midnight all is quiet, but lively times are expected tomorrow.

SACRAMENTO, July 4-Early this mornng 1000 armed m: litis arrived here from San Francisco and Stockton and proseeded to the armory. As they proseeded down L street countless thousands of people lined the sidewalks and alternately cheered and based the troops. After reaching the armory the troops halted and were received by General Dickinson. Subsequently they entered the big building, where they were served with breakfast. Soon after 11 o'clock to load their guns, preparatory to going to the depot. During the loading pro-cess a gun in the hands of a member of a company from San Francisco exploded, seriously wounding O. H. Wing a local fireman, and injuring two soldiers. Wing was shot through the bowels, and will die. One of the soldiers was shot through the right leg, and is now at the

mense crowd gathered at the depot this morning. As soon as this body of nearly 1000 men were observed heading tor the depot, a stream of people pre-ceded them and crowded the west end of the depot. The Sacramento regiment was oredred to clear the depot of the crowd, was blocked by a dense mass of people They were reasoned with by United States Marshal Baldwin and others and arged to permit the soldiers to enter without a collision, but they refused to

nand they were, and explained that fused to give such an order. At first he said that he was not aware that the he would give no orders until the law setting that fact was pointed out to him, and it was made plan that the troop were under his orders. He was ther asked by the military authorities what he wished the troops to do and replied that he wanted the Yolo and American

an armistice river bridges guarded.

Acting under instructions from the United States marshal, Gense al Sheehar David B. Hill, who was and is a Democrat, voted with the Republi
David B. Hill, who was and is a Democrat, voted with the Republi
David B. Hill, who was and is a basis satisfactory to the men. (They are commanded the Sacramento companies to clear the depot of strikers. The men must be taken back Second—There must be an adjust-ment between the railways and the strikers; all must be restored to their old

second street to the armory they were nthusiastically cheered. Realizing the futility of furt .er attempting to disperse the mob. Marshal Baldwin ordered Gen eral Sheehan to have the troops return to the armory. Amid the wildest cheering the soldiers then marched back to

to the armory.

Regu ars in Chicago. CHICAGO, July 4-Taken in its entirety, the day has been a quiet one in the strike circles, barring an occasional flurry caused by the gathering of mobs in the stockyards districts, which, however, were beld in check by police and deputies, backed up by the near proximity of a detachment of regulars from Fort Sheridan, for whom the strikers have a wholesome respect. Trains are once more moving at B'ue Island, the turbulant element having suddenly scattered down when controlted by pieces of ordnance and glittering bayonets. After he troops disembarked at the stockyards, the strikers vented their spleen by ditching the two near coaches of the troop train, and disabled the engine by showing coupling plus into the cross-head guides, being careful, however, to wait until the regulars were a safe distance away. The Chicago & Northwestern today re sumed its passenger service, which is now running regularly and without interfer ence. The Illinois Central annouce that its suburban passenger aervice will be resumed tomorrow. The Atchinson & Topeka and Alton service is still seriously crippled, though the former's passenger trains are moving on time. The Baltimore & Ohio passenger service is normal, while the Nickel Plate's treight service is at a standstill, and passenger trains are irregular. The Chicago & Calumet

freight to and from Chicago tomorrow. Question of State's Right. KANSAS CITY, July 4-An Alton train was detained by strikers at Slater, Mo., and held at that place. General J. O. Shelby, United States marshal at Kansas City, sent several deputies there to release the train and allow it to proceed on the ground that it was carrying United States mail and, as a United States officer, it was his duty to the gov ernment to see that its functions in this case, the expedition of the mail, was not

Terminal is at a standstill, The Michi-

gan Central sent out a train of 40 cars o

meat today. The Pennsylvania ac-

nounces that it will be moving perishable

Governor Stone resented this as an in terference with the state rights, and wrote to General shelby asking him by what right a United States officer has to interfere introubles of this kind within the state, as he believed the state was perfectly capable of taking care of its own domestic affairs, and, where not able to do so and finding it necessary to call for aid from the federal government, it would do so in the approved constituvery tartly, adding that he was acting under order from the attorney-general to mail, and in pursuance of these orders was to prevent such unlawful interference by arresting on proper warrant all such offenders and taking them before the proper federal tribunal for examination. He referred Governor Stone to the attorney-general for light upon the subject of authority in enforcement

Both Were Drowned. ROBEBURG, Or., July 4-R. M. Simpson and son were drowned in the South he said, "I have nothing to say. All of my information is what I get from the newspapers. I do not care to express my opinion."

In a said, "I have nothing to say. All of my information is what I get from the newspapers. I do not care to express my opinion."

In a said, "I have nothing to say. All of my ing occurred about four miles below Roseburg. The son, aged 18, was in bathing, and was taken with cramps. The father went to the rescue, and both were drowned. Simpson and family came from Grant's Pass a year ago, where he was engaged in the nursery business He was in the same business here, and

For Ordgon's Waterways.

WASHINGTON, July 4-Senator Dolph nade a very successful Fourth of July celebration by securing increases for Oregon imprevements from the senate commerce committee. Tomorrow the committee will consider The Dailes pro Seattle canal project will also come up for consideration. Dolph had a long struggle for the increases today. The mouth of of the Columbia was fought by eastern members.

The Northern Pacific.

SEATTLE, July 4 .- The hope of avoiding a strike on the Seattle & Lake Shor road was abandoned at 2 A M when the land train, manned by a non-union crew The men delared they would not handle Pullmans, and Superintendent Kline dis-discharged them. This morning he was equal to the emergency, and had nonnnien engine crews ready to take the place of the deserting crews.

Fire in Spokane

SPONANE, July 4-A fire late thi block in the north side of the business the insurance \$5500. The heaviest loser was the Falls City Manufacturing Company, which was \$6500, with



of remedies, but none seemed to give me relief until I was induced to try the old relisble Ayer's Pills, I have taken only one box, but I feel like a new man. I think they are the most pleasant and easy to take of anything I ever used, being so finely sugar-coated that even a child will take them. I urge upon all who are in need of a laxative to try Ayer's Pills. They will do good." For all diseases of the Stomach, Liver, and Bowels, take

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C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass. "Our little baby boy is now almost two year old. When he was about six weeks old there appeared a breaking out on his head and breast. We tried various salves and soaps, but it Continued to Crow Worse

and we took him to a doctor. He said it was scrofula, but his treatment failed, and we called upon three other physicians, who termed it salt heum or eczema. Even then he grew wors quarter and puff up with corruption. Then would come off, taking the hair with it. Abou Barsaparilla and Hood's Olive Ointment. To day we are happy to say that Burtron is now

Entirely Well. The sores have all disappeared and his hair is growing nicely. He has only taken one bottle of Hood's Sarsaparilla and used one box of Hood's spring Cures Ointment. We can now recommend Hood's Sar-esparilla to others, and truthfully say it has also been taking Hood's Sarsaparilla for indige

tion and liver trouble and am improving right along." DAVID A. KING, Harveyville, Kansas.

Hood's Pills are prompt and efficient, ye casy in action. Sold by all druggists. 25c.

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SOCIETIES WASCO LODGE, NO. 15, A. F & A. M.-Meets THE DALLES ROYAL ARCH CHAPTER, NO. 6.

-Meets in Masonic Hall the third Wednesday, each month at 8 P M. OLUMBIA LODGE, NO, 5, I. O. O. F.—Meets Vevery Friday evening at 7:30 o'clock, in K. of P. Hall, corner of Second and Court streets. Sojourn-ing brothers are welcome. H. CLOUGE, Sec y. LARIENDSHIP LODGE, NO. 9., K. of P .- Most

WOMEN'S CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION M ODERN WOODMEN OF THE WORLD-Mt.,
Hood Camp, No. 59, meets every Tuesday
evening of each week at 7:30 o'clock, in A. Keller's
Hall. All brothers and sojourning brothers are JAS. NESMITH POST, NO. 32, G. A. R.—Meel every Saturday at 7.30 P. M. in K. of P. Hall. B. OF L. E.-Meets every Friday after CIESANG VEREIN HARMONIE. - Meets B. of P. Hall the first and third Wednesday of an month at 7:30 P. M.

THE CHURCHES

OT. PETER'S CHURCH—Rev. Father BRONSGERST Pastor. Low Mass every Sunday at 7 A. M. High Mass at 10:30 A.M. Vespers at 7 P. M. ST. PAUL'S CHURCH. Union Street, opposite Fifth. Boy. Eli D. Sutcliffe, Rector. Services every Sunday at 11 A. M and 7:35 P. M., Sunday school at 9:30 A. M. Evening Prayer on Friday at 7:30 P. M.

HRISTIAN CHURCH—Hav. J. W. Janeina, pas-tor. Presching every Sunday afternoon at 3 clock in the Congregational church. All are cor-lally invited

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